scorn. Entreuched behind the material bulwarks of distance and the wall of rock which nature has provided; girded by sterile plains and verdureless hills, and guarded by a blind fanaticism that knows no law beyond his will, and will shed its last drop of blood at his behest, he has become foolhardy by impiety and the unquestioning devotion that encircles him. The wiley craft of the conspirator and the low cunning of the knave have given place to the grasping ambition of the chieftain and the hopeful enthusiasm of the traitor and the prince.

NO. 8.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Five cents per line for the first insertion. Two
nd a half cents per line for each subsequent inser-

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PROSPECTUS OF THE WASHINGTON

We can hardly think it necessary to urge upon those who hold that Americans ought to rule America, the importance of having a paper at the seat of the Federal Government, which shall enunciate and advocate the doctrines of

nerican party. A paper issued from any of the great centres of a nation, but especially from the political Metropolis, in the present age, not in this country only, but in Great Britain, France, and wherever there is the least freedom of discussion, is a medium through which those holding similar sentiments in regard to public affairs and public policy, may make known, discuss and defend their views, and expose the impropriety of the principles, and the impolicy of the measures of their antagonists. It should earnestly labor to give a proper direction to public opinion by enlightening the public mind.

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which so many thousands are constantly plungng and forever gyrating.

If the American party is desirous of being a
national party, it should not be without a
caper here through which it can make known
o all people its views, aims and opinions, and
which shall also refute the calumnies that are which shall also refute the calumnies that are from time to time uttered against it through ignorance or a less excusable motive; and we, therefore, take hope that the American, standing, as it will stand, upon the platform of the American party, advocating, as it will advocate, the paramount rights of native-born citizens, eschewing, as it will eschew, all interferwith slavery as a national concern, and staining, as it will maintain, perfect freedom of opinion and of conscience in religion, will find favor in the eyes of all truly patriotic catizens in the land, and commend itself to their

Lest we may not have been specific end in declaring our principles, we add, that the FAREWELL ADDRESS of the Father of his country, as illustrated by the broad light of his administration, is our political text-book and vade mecum; and shall be our compass and chart.

Of the American Party, adopted at the session of the National Council, June 2, 1857.

ist. An humble acknowledgment to the Suto our fathers in their successful Revolutionary struggle, and hitherto manifested to us, their de ccendants, in the preservation of the liberties, the endence, and the union of these States

2d. The perpetuation of the Federal Union, as the palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and the only sure bulwark of American Indepen-

dence.

3d. Americans must rule America, and to this end native-born citizens should be selected for all State, Federal, and municipal offices or government employment in preference to all others: evertheless, I :n. Persons born of American parents residing

In Persons born of American parents residing temporerily abroad, should be entitled to all the rights of native-born citizens; but 5th. No person should be selected for political station, (whether of native or foreign birth,) who recognises any allegiance or obligation of any description to any foreign prince, potentate or power, or who refuses to recognise the Federal and State constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws, as rules of political action.

6th. The unqualified recognition and mainte-

constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws, as rules of political action.

6th. The unqualified recognition and maintenance of the reserved rights of the several States, and the cultivation of harmony and fraternal good will, between the citizens of the several States, and to this end, non-interference by Congress with questious appertaining solely to the individual tates, and non-intervention by each State with the affairs of any other State.

7th. The recognition of the 1 ght of the native-born and naturalized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any Territory the cof, to frame their constitution and laws, and to r gulate their demestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, with the privilege of admission into the Union weenever they have the requisite population for one Representative in Congress. Provided ciscays, that none but those who are citizens of the United States, under the constitution and laws thereof, and who have a fixed residence in any such Territory, ought to participate in the formation of the constitution, or in the enactment of laws for said Territory or State.

Sth. An enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory ought to admit others than citizens of the United States to the right of suffrage, or of holding political office.

2th. A change in the laws of naturalization.

sens of the United States to the right of suffrage, or of holding political office.

9th. A change in the lawz of naturalization, making a continued readence of twenty-one years, of all not hereinbefore provided to, n indispensable requisite for citizenship herea are, and excluding all paup and persons convicted of crime, from landing upon our shores; but no interference with the vested right s of foreigners.

10th. Opposition to any union between Church and State; no interference with religious faith, or wiship, and no test caths for office.

11th. Free and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of public functionaries, and refrecement of all laws constitutionally enacted, until said laws shall

vasing under the roar of United States artillery, according to settled programme fermed at Washington, had the effect of starting forward the enterprise too long delayed, it is impossible accurately to determine. Should the disasters which now threaten our brave men, and which were anticipated by the sagacious in consequence of their long and unnecessary detention and late march, eventually fall upon them; should not Providence defied, and the enemy tempted, be better than our fears or our deserts, they who were instrumental in this dreadful exposure will be held to a strict and exacting account. Men in the plentitude of power, and backed by a dominant party hurrying them on, may for a time defy public opinion; but its edicts are unsparing upon imbecility or crime, and its vengeance sure. Let them remember that! Yes, sir, let them remember it!

Such is the aspect of things at this hour. The General Government has superseded Young as territorial Government.

MORMONISM-INCREASE OF THE

HON. JNO. THOMPSON, N. Y. Delivered in the House of Representatives,

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Chairman, in the past

on that topic, I will avail myself of a temporary luli to bring to the consideration of the committee a subject which has not yet been discussed, but to which our attention will probably be directed, even before the affairs of Kansas shall be brought up for critical states.

chieftain and the hopeful enthusiasm of the traitor and the prince.

In his plotting brain the time has arrived to cast off the allegiance he swore to this Government, which he once needed to subdue or wheedle the savage, around whom he now believes he has thrown stronger toils. A sway of more than six years, as head of the State and of the Church—wielder at once of the sword of territorial sovereignity and the crozier of spiritual might—has compacted and cemented in his grasp a dominion he is impatient to extend, and will not surrender! Ten thou and swords will leap from their scabbards at his beck; thirty thousand hands of male and female alike, will toil incessantly to sustain his power, licked, as they believe it to be, with their best interests in time and their salvation forever. which our attention will probably be directed, even before the affairs of Kansas shall be brought up for action.

For the first time since the organization of this Government, we are called upon to authorize the increase of the Army, estensibly for the purpose of being employed against the people of one of our Territories. Under the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, article four, section three, new States may be admitted; and Congress has power "to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States." By virtue of this provision, Congress has, from time to time, out of territory acquired by the General Government from the original States, or by cession or purchase from foreign Powers, organized territorial governments, which, after due political tut-lage, have applied for admission as States, and been received, to take the rank and privileges belonging to the original thirteen States of the Union. Year after year has the tide of emigration from Europe and the eastern States surged on, and on, tracking the path of the retreating savage; plowing up the pasturage of the wild buffalo; felling the forests; harmessing the waterfall to the wheels of mechanical and manufacturing industry; gemming the landscape with towns, villages, and cities—the abodes of peace, prosperity and refinement. Thus has the forest belt that lay around the original thirteen States been broken; the wigwam has disappeared; and double the number of coequal sovereignties now dwell in fraternal concord beneath the wide dome of the Republic! What was known as the Far West in the days of our boybood, is now the Far East; and the representatives of millions of men stand beside us on this floor, whose tasteful dwellings have been reared where, within half a century, the war dance of the Indian was celebrated, or the panther ever.

What is this moral and political phenomen
that looms up so grandly, and has ripened so soo
defying the forces of the Republic, and attracti
the attention of the civilized world.

defying the forces of the Republic, and attracting the attention of the civilized world.

The President says in his message:

"A territorial government was established for 'Utah by act of Congress, approved the 9th September, 1850, and the Constitution and laws of the United States were thereby extended over it 'so far as the same, or any provisions thereof, may be applicable.' This act provided for the appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a Governor, who was to be ex officio superintendent of Indian 'affairs, a secretary', three judges of the supreme 'court, a marshal, and a district attorney. Subsequently acts provided for the appointment of the officers necessary to extend our land and our Indian system over the Territory. Brigham Young dian system over the Territory. Brigham Young was appointed the first Governor, on the 20th September, 1850, and has held the office ever since. Whilst Governor Young has been both Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs throughout this period, he has been, at the same time, at the head of the Church called Lat er Day the representatives of millions of men stand beside us on this floor, whose tasteful dwellings have
been reared where, within half a century, the war
dance of the Indian was celebrated, or the panther
of the wilderness made his lair. The valley of
the Mississippi has become dotted with the homes
of empire, fronting on that Father of Waters—to
them as an inland sea and an outlet to the ocean.
The trapper retreats to the head-waters of the
Missouri, and gathers his spoil from the streams
that thread the slopes of the Rocky Mountains.
Up to their wooded bases surge the tides of advancing civilization; and heyond and over them breaks
the wave, foaming on to the shores of the Pacific.
Across vast plains—twelve hundred miles from the
Missouri, sentineled by mountain ramparts;—the
dry bed of a vast inland sea, with its salt waters
sunken to an inconsiderable lake, whose margin
sparkles with its twelve crystals, and four thousand
two hundred feetabove the s.a level—lies the contral Territory of the Republic—Utah! Ten years
ago—a single decade—and not a dwelling dotted
that valley; across it wound the rugged road of
the trader, the bridle or war path of the Shoshonee and his savage allies or foes. Standing on
an eminence of the Wabstach mountains, to the
east, their glittering peaks lifting themselves eight
thou-and feet in the clear, silent air, and fringed far
beneath by shaded masses of pine and fir and balsam, a "pear receding ranges of hills and streams,
sparkling like silver threads, and narrow gorges,
looking like abyses in the distance; and westward the mountains become lower, and gradually
melt away, until a valley, holding in its bosom
this lake of salt, spreads out before it. All around
on the slopes of the descending hills run even
benches, formerly the water levels of the lake, Saints, and professed to govern its members and dispose of their property by direct inspiration and authority from the Almighty. His power has been, therefore, absolute over both Church and

on the slopes of the descending hills run ever benches, formerly the water levels of the lake

and now used for cultivation or pusturage. At the foot of these rise the mud walls of a city, cover-

ing an area of six square miles, the abode of half the people of the Territory, which now holds more than sixty thousand souls! As by a common impulse, they have come together from all parts of the world—from Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Scotland, England, Australia, and the United States. They have become a nation in a day. They have trade, industry, manufacturing and mechanical skill; they have law, government, and a religion. They are a homogeneous necole-

mechanical skill; they have law, government, and a religion. They are a homogeneous people; act by common impulse upon definite and fixed principles; and, after having applied as a Territory for an organic law in 1850, and been organized in pursuance of its provisions, received a Governor, judges, a marsbal, and a district attorney, from Federal appointment; after sending their Delegate to sit in the councils of the nation, they have seen fit to recudiate the paternity and

they have seen fit to rejudiate the paternity and power of the General Government; to break up the Federal courts; to deny all political influence in

their councils coming from or through the agency of Federal officers, and fall bac't upon a theocratic

polity that impiously claims the immediate inspira-tion of the Most High as its source and authority, revealed through His servant and prophet, Brig-

ham Young.

This leader, who rules this people with an ur

questioned despotism, through a machinery I shall examine, after temporizing under Mr. Pierce as Governor and Indain agent, has at length grown desperate enough to declare openly his defiance of the General Government; and emboldened by distance and long success, gathered from the sunineness of the executive power that had embed.

distance and long success, gathered from the su-pineness of the executive power that had empley-ment nearer home for all its energies, comes out by proclamation declaring military law, usurys all the functions of territorial government in his person, and is training and marshaling his bat-talions for resistance and encounter. Three thou-sand brave men—our brothers and our sons— have, in obedience to the executive mandate, crossed the plains and rest in their tents near the mountain passes that girdle that Territory. The

crossed the plains and rest in their tents near the mountain passes that girdle that Territory. The wintry snows have not damped their ardor, or cooled their glowing courage; the howl of the savage, impelled to run off their horses and cattle by the stimulus of Mormon craft has not made them irresolute or desponding; the driving tempest and the icy hail rattle upon their canvas covering, but the camp is merry with glee and the martial airs of Columbia echo through the passes and linger on every lip.

martial airs of Columbia echo through the passes and linger on every lip.

Why they were ordered off at a season which come elled this inevitable exposure, contrary to all prudent foresight, and against the advice of wise and experienced councils, lest those who did it explain and justify to the people and the country, if they can. Whether the loud and deep nummers that began to roll from all parts of the land towards the capitol, condemning the retention of five thousand troops in Kansas Territory, under the pretence of maintaining law and order, and

the pretence of maintaining law and order, and compelling a free people to vote or refrain from vating under the roar of United States artillery,

that he is Governor of the Territory by Divine appointment, they obey his commands as if they were direct revelations from Heaven. If, there existing facts leave but little doubt that such is his determination. Without entering upon a minute history of occurrences, it is sufficient to say that all the officers of the United States, judicial and executive, with the single exception of two Indian agents, have found it necessary, for their own personal safety, to withdraw from the Territory, and there no longer remains any government in Utah but the despotism of Brigham Young. This being the condition of affairs in the Territory, I could not mistake the path of duty. As Chief Executive Magistrate, I was bound to restore the supremacy of the Constitution and laws within its limits. In order to effect this purpose, I appointed a new Governor and other Federal officers for Utah, and sent with them a military force for their protection, and to aid as a military force for their protection, and to aid as a posse comitatus, in case of need, in the execution

as long as they remained mere opinions, however deplorable in themselves and revolting to the moral and religious sentiments of all Christendom, I had no right to interfere. Actions alone, when in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, become the legitimate subject for the jurisdiction of the civil magistrate. My in-structions to Governor Cumming have therefore been framed in strict accordance with these prinbeen framed in strict accordance with these principles. After their date a hope was indulged that no necessity might exist for employing the military in restoring and maintaining the authority of the law; but this hope has now vanished. Governor Young has, by proclamation, declared his determination to maintain his power by force, and has already committed acts of hostility against the United States. Unless he should retrace his steps the Territory of Utah will be in a state of open rebellion. He has committed these acts of hostility notwithstanding Major Van Vliet, an officer of the Army, sent to Utah by the commanding General to purchase provisions for the troops. omeer of the Army, sent to Utah by the command-ing General to purchase provisions for the troops, had given him the strongest assurances of the peaceful intentions of the Government, and that the troops would only be employed as a porse comitatus when called on by the civil authority to aid in the execution of the here."

"There is reason to believe that Governor Young has long contemplated this result. He knows that the continuance of his despotic power depends upon the exclusion of all settlers from depends upon the exclusion of all settlers from the Territory except those who will acknowledge his Divine mission, and implicitly obey his will; and that an enlightened public opinion there would soon prostrate institutions at war with the laws both of God and man. He has, therefore, for several years, in order to maintain his inde-pendence, been industrously employed in collect-ing and fabricating arms and munitions of war, and in disciplining the Moranes for military sering and fabricating arms and munitions of war, and in disciplining the Mormons for military service. As superintendent of Indian affairs, he has had an opportunity of tampering with the Indian tribes, and exciting their hostile feelings against the United States. This, according to our information, he has accomplished in regard to some of these tribes, while others have remained true to their allegiance, and have communicated his intrigues to our Indian agents. He has laid in a store of provisions for three years, which, in case of necessity, as he informed Major Van Vliet, he will conceal, 'and then take to the mountains. will conceal, and then take to the mountains, and bid defiance to all the powers of the Govern-

"A great part of this may be idle boasting; but yet no wise Government will lightly estimate the efforts which may be inspired by such frenzied fanaticism as exists among the Mormons in Utah.

This is the first rebellion which has existed in our Territories; and humanity itself requires that we it and to render it formidable. We ought to go
there with such an imposing force as to convince
these deluded people that resistance would be in
vain, and thus spare the effusion of blood. We
can in this manner best convince them that we
are their friends, not their enemies. In order to are their friends, not their enemies. In order to accomplish this object it will be necessary, accomplish this object it will be necessary, accompling to the estimate of the War Department, to raise four additional regiments; and this I earnestly recommend to Congress. At the present moment of depression in the revenues of the country I am sorry to be obliged to recommend such a measure; but I feel confident of the support of Congress, cost what it may, in suppressing the insurrection, and in restoring and maintaining the sovereignty of the Constitution and laws over the Territory of Utah."

Mormonism as a religious system had its origin in a romance, written about the year 1810, by Solomon Spalding, a native of Connecticut, who had been educated for the ministry, but followed a mercantile employment, removed to Cherry Val-

I Government has superseded Young as had been educated for the ministry, but followed a marginal Governor. His successor (Cumming) mercantile employment, removed to Cherry Valued his proclamation, exhorting the people ley, New York, where he amused his leisure hours

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1858.

by wearing into a book entitled by him the "MSS Found," the notion entertained or suggested by some writers that the American Indians are the descendants of the lost ten tribes of Israel. Hence, he starts them from Palestina, invents for them various fortunes by flood and field, wars, quarrels, turmoils, strifes, separations, until they people this continent, and leave behind them the vestiges of mounds, tunuli, fortifications, sculpture, and cities continent, and leave behind them the vestiges of mounds, tunuli, fortifications, sculpture, and cities dilapidated, which are discovered in Northern and Central America. It is written somewhat in Scripture style, and uses the machinery of the Jewish economy throughout. He read his manuscript to various persons who yet remember it, but was not successful in procuring its publication. Somewhere about the year 1823, this manuscript fell into the hands of Jo Smith, a native of Windsor county, Vermont. Smith was about twenty years of age, and already exhibited that singular compound of genius and folly, of cunning and absurdity, of indolence and energy, of craft and carnest ease, which distinguished him to the end of his carear.

Under the new-light preachers of that day Smith became imbued with all the wild and extravegant notions of seeing sights; hearing voices; receiving revelations; meeting and fighting the devil in bodily form; which indicate a diseased imagination, and want of all solid instruction and fixed principles on religious subjects. Enthusiasm ran mad through the whole region where he dwelt, and Smith was one of its moet brilliant exemplifications; ultimately having a revelation that all existing systems of religion were wong, and that he should be made the prophet of a new faith. For more than five years he vibrated between his caution and his enthusiasm; giving out, occasionally, dark hints about certain mysterious plates to be dug up by him, containing a new revelation. Part of his time was spent in lying, swinding, and debauchery, and the remainder in

ally, dark hints about certain mysterious plates to be dug up by him, containing a new revelation. Part of his time was spent in lying, swindling, and debauchery, and the remainder in visions and repentance; the vulgar habits of the brute contending with the higher functions of the prophet. At length he pretended to dig out the plates from the side of a hill, in Palmyra, Wayne county, New York; placed himself behind a curtain, permitting no one to enter, from which sanctum he translated from the plates the book of Mormon to an amanuensis, reading it all from Spalding's manuscript in his possession, one hundred and eighteen pages of it having been stolen by Martin Harris. With this new Koran our modern Mohammed started upon his career.

back to earth to baptize Smith; and on the 6th of April, 1830, the first church of Latter-Day Saints was organized at Manchester, New York, consist-ing of four Smiths and two converts out of the or duancies form; all its incidental lessons upon life or manners being derived from current doc-trines of this day. It is consequently incapable of comparison with any other extant form of religious faith. One might as w.ll compare the Christian religion with Fencion's Telemachus, or one of Jame's novels.

his materials, yet must a fifth had greatness and elevation of soul to have stolen as he has done. If on the rich fields of sacred literature he plun-'If on the rich fields of sacred literature he plundered, he plundered like a prince! The spoil which he gathered so largely from the Jewish and Christian Scriptures, might be likened to that with which certain learned and munificent conquerors have graced their triumphs. They have indeed trampled upon and overthrown the ancient seat of arts and learning; but yet have first soutched from the devastations of war, each signal monument of greatness and beauty."

And out of these monuments he constructed an edifice, if of grotesque, yet gorgeous proportions, and blazing with the decorations of oriental splendor; but the materials of the Mormon book, though mostly derived from the same source, are so crazily jumbled together, so inartificially constructed,

jumbled together, so inartificially constructed, tif a whirlwind had scattered the leaves of the

enlarged, to go through the world and propagate the new faith.

Fourth. A location for the "new Zion," where

commanded.

Fifth. A perpetual and infallible inspiration, through the high priest designated by Heaven, according to whose revelations all the personal, social, domestic, economic, political, military, and religious concerns of the church are to be regulated, in the minutest matter, without hesitation,

to convert. But it grasps with a lusty arm the fanaticism of the banner!
Clad in the saccrotal ropes of the priest, over which are drawn the vestments of the soldier, this u scrupulous and traitorous warrior-ecclesiastic rings out the bleuded war-cry of the chieftain with the imperial edict of the Pope! From the sacred seclusion of the cloister, he emerges with mailed glove and plumed helmet. The will of the Amighty comes from his mouth, and His direst wrath foams on his hissing lip. "To your tents, O Israel! defiance is safety! to crouch is to die! strike at once for your homes, your altars, your wifes, and once for your homes, your altars, your wifes, and your little ones!!" This appeal finds an echo in every heart. He covers his designs under the preevery neart. He covers his designs under the pre-text of a religious persecution. Gog and Magog are coming up against the Saints! Patriotism, na-tional pride, calculations of policy, uotives of am-bitiou, resentment at foreign interference, the re-venge of detected hypocrisy, all mingle in profound excitement, to give it the character of a religious

with the web of its historical develop amily—Pratt, Rigdon, Kimball, and Young, joining afterwards. This Bible, uslike that of the
Christian or Musselman, purports to be chiefly historical, and does not enunciate or enforce a system of moral and religious truth in a philosophic
or didactic form; all its incidental lessons upon
life or manners being derived from current doctrines of this day. It is consequently incapable of
Mehammadanism, which less red into the ticism of Mohammedanism, which le ped into the saddle, and flashing its cimetar in the sun bade the nations bow to the crescent; its battle cry being: "There is no God but God, and Mohammed is his "There is no God but God, and monammed is his prophet!" Each of these was invasive, aggres sive, and acted independently of the political struc-tures existing among the people they inflamed, and with which they did not meddle; but this is dewith which they did not meddle; but this is defensive, secluded, intense, because driven in upon itself. It blends in one the polity of State and Church, in imitation of the Hebrew thocracy, and spend its missionary zeal in proclaiming through every clime that God has come down to men; that a millennium on earth has opened; that within its peaceful walls care and sorrow and pain are no more; that a brotherhood of love and concord is established, where, surrounded by all that can gratify the taste and please the senses, the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest. This carnest, enthusiastic proclamation and promie is one of the grand agencies of its success—the screet of its marvelous enlargement. ecret of its marvelous enlargement.

What wonder that the down-trodden, famishing

masses from Wales, Scotland, Sweden, Germany, France, and all parts of the other world, without Two things may be remarked upon this Koran of Mormonism. 1st. It does not sanction the central principle of the new faith as now practiced—pollamy: this was the growth of after years. 2d. It does not purport to be a full and complete revelation; indeed, it discloses that twenty-one plates and stones are still buried and undiscovered in the hill "Comorah," in the State of New York. But neither the plates day up, nor those still unknown of the plates day up, nor those still unknown of the earthly glories of the Gold-defended Eden prevented Smith from having direct visions and revelations from the Most High; and it is by this instrumentality primarily, and not by any potency in the doctrines embodied among the contemptible in the distance, the embodiment of all excellence that the imagination ever painted? And then comes in the adortines embodied among the contemptible, that the system has grown into its present magnitude. A very sim-lar organization existed a short time before at Singland of the lates of the world. There it stands t of the dark mine or System, but grew up gradually, as circumstances gave it development:

Yankee element, as to nationality—an element, in this case, of canting, calculating hypocrisy, which first inquires whether it will pay; and, secondly, whether it promises power; and, thirdly, whether it imposes any limitation up in license and lust; and having satisfactorily settled these profound of the early Christian church, with plenary power over inferior orders.

Third. A commission of seventy, now very much enlarged, to go through the world and propagate the new faith.

Yankee element, as to nationality—an element, in this case, of canting, calculating hypocrisy, which is study despise.

What will you do with it? Will you turn despite the potential port and saher sixty thousand souls because they believe in Brigham Young and polygamy? Will you meet the fanaticism of extermination? Will you make the city a desert and the region a howling wilderness over inferior orders.

Third. A commission of seventy, now very much enlarged, to go through the world and propagate the new faith.

Nor do I entertain a higher respect for Young, or kinball, or Prait, or the other leading spirits of the church are to be regulated, in the minutest matter, without hesitation, question, or appeal.

There was an attempt, by Smith, to introduce communism while the Saints were located at Jackson, in Missouri, in 1832; but the principle of meum and tune was yet too strong for the immanture fanaticism of the early disciples, and the experiment has not been repeated.

This element of spiritual despotism pervades all the several orders, and runs through the entire line of this singular affiliation. It graps and encompasses every interest, the vast and the minute, public as well as private. No circle is too ascred for its prying ennoyably in adaptorable! Its thousand eyes gaze upon all the promptings of ambition, all the workings of its industry, all its complaints, discontents, hopes, affections. Through mysterious and hidden coulduit pipes flow to the ear of this dictator the secrets of every donied, the throbbings of every out; and back, like a thunderdap, comes a revelation that go and the prompting of its industry; all its complaints, discontents, hopes, affections. Through in the art of this dictator the secrets of every donied, the throbbings of every out; and back, like a thunderdap, comes a revelation that goes cerabing on its remoraeless way, through heart and home of the disciple, who takes ap his staff and flies to familia its stern decrees. It is a despotism which combines all the traditional force of Mohammedan absolutism with the shifting policy of Jesuit craft—dominant at once over State and Church, intolerant on the factor of the factor of the series of every done in the proposal proposal to a required the factor of the complete of the

Every convert is a zealot; every zealot a hero! To believe in these ravings and inspirations, reason and history, science and the world's progress, all the morals of Christianity and all the precious boons of civilization are first ignored and repudated; a blind, bigoted, unreasoning, mindless faith supplants and swallows everything beside it-

cursed race of Cain had introduced—when we consider how very few, comparatively speaking, the examples of this practice were among the faithful—how much it brought its own punishment with it, and how dubious and equivocal those passages are in which it appears to have the sanction of the D.vine approbation; when, to these reflections we add another, respecting the limited views and temporary nature of the more ancient dispensations and institutions, of religion—how often the imperfections, and even vices, of the patriarchs and people of God, in old times, are recorded, without the express notification of their criminality—how much is said to be commanded, which our reverence for the holiness of God and his law will only suffer us to suppose were, for wise ends, permitted—how frequently the messengers of God adapted themselves to the genius of the people to whom they were sent, and the circumstances of the times in which they lived—above all, when we consider the purity, equity, and benevolence of the Christian law; the explicit declarations of our Lord and his apostle, St. Paul, respecting the institution of marriage, its design and limitation—when we reflect, too, on the testimony of the most ancient Fathers, who could not possibly be morant of the general and common practice of the Apostolic Church—and, finally, when to these considerations we add those which are founded on justice to the female sex, and all the regulations of domestic economy and national policy—we must wholly condemn the revival of polgamy.

Sir, the common law, as well as the law of nature, deems it a great crime. The municipal law of every State in Christendom has made it a feloony; and the wretch who, in the immunity of territorial distance and ecclesiastical protectiou, will practice it, is worthy of the felon's character, and should receive the felon's doom.

And then this sealing process—a mystery of abominations that no devil not first brustlized

And then this sealing process—a mystery of abominations that no devil not first brutalized could have invented. As a consequence of its polygamous intercourse, divorces are granted freely at the parties's option, and woman goes through the process of legal transference from ane master to rether a the surface of the second to another, as the authorities may determine, man marrying five or six times, and their husbands all living—the whole invention being hardly a vail for romiscious intercourse.

The history of this fanaticism is soon told. The

burch was organized in 1830. In August, 1831. they commenced a settlement at Independence, Jackson county, Missouri—revealed to Smith as the site of the "New Jerusalem." Smith wavered the site of the "New Jerusalem." Smith wavered long between this place and Kirlland, Ohio, where, in 1833, they commenced building their first temple, which was finished in 1836, at a cost of about fifty thousand dollars. In 1839, they relaid the foundations of their temple in Missouri. They left this region again for Nauvoo, in Illinois, where another temple was soon erected. Jo Smith's life and labors ended together in Carthage jail, where, on the 27th of June, 1844, he was shot by a gang of border ruffians.

of border ruffiaus.

And here endeth the first lesson, in the decease of the first saint of Mormonism by martyrdom.
"The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church;" and it proved true of this, not less than of other causes. From a plotter, trickster, and buffoon, Smith ascended the ladder, and in the apothesis became a saint and protecting divinity. Faith could now see in him qualities which sight

Saints wielded a banded political influence on which no party could count, and which could at any time turn the scale in a contest between them. Dissensions grew up, blood was shed in bitter brolls; and as the land become too straight and sacred record, and combined them again with the feats of Baron Munchausen by machinery, it could not have surpassed this production of inanity and radise? What marvelthat eager crowds begrimed to California, and finally to a valley in the Rocky

the sectual respective from the Atlantic and Sing, in the State of New York, headed by Matthias

Pacific alike, in winter and in summer, toil on with rampant and delying. Its hand on its sword-hilt adoged energy, that in itself is morally sublime.

Sing, in the State of New York, headed by Matthias

Pacific alike, in winter and in summer, toil on with rampant and delying. Its hand on its sword-hilt and its eye flashing fire; a Territory and not a Terout with a disclosure of the vices and selfishness of Sixty thousand souls at least own the sway of this out with a disclosure of the vices and selfishness of its founders. There is nothing whatever in the distinctive doctrines or truths of Mormonism which would tend to give it perpetuity. These elements lie in its polity, which was not at first a matured system, but grew up gradually, as circumstances gave it development: stubborn fact, which no ignorance can disregard and no political fatuity despise. What will you do with it? Will you turn des-

the new faith.

Fourth. A location for the "fiew Zion," where, whout disturbance from Gentile powers, it could carry out and display its inherent strength, and evince its glory on a scale proportioned to the greatness of its origin and the divine superintendence it commanded.

Sir, are the leaders—the master-minds of this functions sincere? Smith was more hypocrite than enthusiast. His whole story of the origin of his bible was a lie; and, knowing that, he could not his bible was a lie; and, knowing that, he could not leaded a proportion of the commanded.

What will you do with Utah? Will you retrace your resp, and in Jeffance of the principle of the principle of the leaders—the master minds of this functions. His whole story of the origin of his bible was a lie; and, knowing that, he could not leaded a polycamy out of the leaders—the master minds of this functions. His whole story of the origin of his bible was a lie; and, knowing that, he could not leaded a polycamy out of the leaders—the master minds of this functions. The leaders—the master minds of this function should be a community can be community can be community on the community of which a community can be community on the function of which a community can be community on the function of which a community can be community on the function of which a community can be community on the function of which a community can be community on the function of which a community can be community on the function of which a community can be community on the function of which a community can be community on the function of which a community can be community on the function of which a community can be community on the function of which a community can be community on the function of which a community can be community on the function of which a community can be community on the function of which a community can be community on the function of which a community can be community on the function of which a community can be community on the function of which a community can petites by new victims, as often as exhausted passion loaths the worn and wasted forms that cease to amuse or please, where the heart is never touch-

your steps, and in defiance of the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska act, legislate polygamy out of the

religious fanaticism has now assumed the form of a civil polity, and this civil polity is anti-republicar and despotic; and this despotism has committed overt treason against the Government of the United States. The authority of every Federal officer is denied, or a reign of terror instituted over all their acts. War is proclaimed in fact. Forces are levied and trained for action. Slaughter is threasened. Our treops are defied, our courts closed, our officers insulted; the eavages incited to plunder and ravage. Peaceful citizens, with their wives and little ones pursuing the path of emigration, are surprised and murdered in scores, with not a straggler left to tell the tale, their mangled corpses, or white skeletons, bleaching in the sun, disclosing the horrid tragedy. H anything is to be done not a moment should be lost. Every day strengthens its forces and compacts its power. Its agencies are hurrying home as fast as steam and money can apeed them.

I know some think we should let them alone, and that the system must soon fall to pleces. But how long has Mohammedanism lasted! How much less reliable is the fanaticism of to-day than that of ten centuries ago. What element of this structure gives signs of impotence or decay? What limb of this hale giant is already smitten with moral paralysis, and gives tokens that its energies are spent, or even wearied? Sir, we have let them alone; and from a contemptible handful, they have grown into a nation! The citizens of Illinois and Missouri could eject them without aid; but now they stand behind a wall of ten thousand bayonets, and dare you to the ancounter. The unorganized fanaticism of the world gravitates to Utah, and there it is molded into armies. Eighttenths at least of these elements are foreign, uneducated by and unaccustomed to our institutions, with no love for democracy, and no reverence for national law; restless masses, impatient of restraint, and fraternizing only on the lust of license and the hope of power.

hational law; restless masses, impatient of restraint, and fraternizing only on the lust of license and the hope of power.

If it might not be deemed too fanciful, I would suggest a historical parallel in that of the fanatical Jew who rebelled against the Roman power, and brought Titus Vespasian to raze his city and temple, and level with the dust every vestige of his power, and every monument of his ancestral glory—a rebellion in which the fanaticism of the religious and military sentiments were equally brought into combination. Sir, this is not a religious war; a persecution for conscience sake, any more than was that. As well may the Thugs of India protest their religious principles in justification of assassination! Suppose the devotees in Utah adopt treason as an item of their religious creed; will such a baptism give them immunity for conscience sake? By no means.

But gentlemen fear the great cost of this war! They look round upon an empty Treasury and an accumulating debt; upon \$6,000,000 unpaid for the Oregon war; upon unknown sums for the California campaign, to be ascertained and adjusted! They look upon commerce prostrate, manufacturing industry paralyzed, and the avenues of business.

ifornia campaign, to be ascertained and adjusted! They look upon commerce prostrate, manufacturing industry paralyzed, and the avenues of business closed by symptoms of derangement and distrust; our sources of national income diminished by decreasing imports, and by limited sales of the public lands. They see a system of wasteful expenditure organized in every governmental department; they discover that \$100.000,000 per annum will be needed to keep us from bankruptcy; and they are appalled at the prospect of running the State into financial ruin, by an expensive intestine war!

I ad nit the truthfulness of the picture, in all its I ad nit the truthfulness of the picture, in all its aggravations. But some matters are above money; there are crises in the life of a nation, when, what ever her financial burdens, she must incur heavier; when her integrity and honor, her prestige, her existence, are all at stake; when to calculate is folly, to hesitate is to perish. Did General Washington hesitate and temporize and count the cost, when a part of Pennsylvania rebelled on the whisky tax? No, sir; he sent fifteen thousand men into the field, and this promptitude, energy, manliness, itself quelled the storm, without shedding a drop of blood? The Saints of Utah may be as wise as the whisky dealers of the land of Penn, if they find the Government are equally in carnest. If they choose to risk a battle, I trust it will be such a battle as has not been seen on this continent—overwhelming, decisive, complete;

shall be that of volunteers, to which opinion I incline, or an increase of the regular Army—whether it shall approach from the east or the west—whether it shall employ horse or foot. But let them not have to say to the nation that a formidable rebellion has ripened, and is rioting unchecked among us, and we refuse the agencies to counteract or destroy it. I hope this may not become a party question—a shutlecock for political partisanship to hurl to and fro. Let us deal with it as if we felt a common danger, and were only anxious to cope with and overthrow it. While I leave myself free to vote as I shall deem best upon all details, I stand committed, for one, to give my voice and vote to stay the march of this prairie fire; to fight it out at once, before it involves our homes and ourselves in the ruin of its spreading conflagration.

Mrs. Peter Piper's baby was making a tremendous noise, and a friend asked Peter why it was so cross?

"It has a stormy mother," said Peter, with a sigh; "so you needn't wonder if it's a little squally-it's quite nat'ral." Peter was somewhat of a physiologist.

To get rid of the smell of oil paint, put a handful of hay into a pail of water, and let it stand in a room newly painted.

I have had my will, Tasted every please I have drank my fill Of the purple mea Sorrow is my guest; Oh! the lees are bitter-bitter-Give me rest.

PORTRAIT OF A CITY UNDER DEMO-CRATIC RULE

"The records of crime are never deficient in naterials for the horrible. Shooting, stabbing, and garroting, are among the every-day occurshedding of blood has been expiated by blood.

"Bone and muscle seem to be popular qualifications for plans of trust under the City Government. Street Commissioner Conover has ap-pointed Tom Hyer to be superintendent of lands and places, and other pugilists have been selected for conspicuous stations. It may all be well enough if the 'huge paws' could be judiciously used upon the heads of the rowdies who carry deadly weapons in all parts of the city."-N. Y. Correspondent National Intelligencer.

ANOTHER PORTRAIT OF A "MODEL RE-PUBLIC" UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE. "The city of Washington was on Saturday night the scene of riot, bloodshed, and pillage. Hunthe scene of riot, bloodshed, and pillage. Hundreds of armed ruffians held possession of the streets, and fire-arms were heard in various quarters. It is difficult to learn the particular deeds of the night, or the persons by whom they were enacted; for the ruffians operate in claus, and those clars are protected and fostered in their organized capacity by the Corporation itself.—

The States.